

# LABOR CLARION

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No. 29

## The Labor Day Celebration.

Labor Day of 1907 will long be remembered in the annals of the labor movement of San Francisco. The weather was ideal, and the number of men in line in the two parades exceeded the estimates of the officials who arranged for the demonstrations.

The Building Trades Council followed its custom of parading down Van Ness avenue to Market street, and thence to the ferry, where many thousands, with their families and friends embarked for Oakland to join with the Building Trades of Alameda County in a celebration at Shell Mound, where the usual exercises were held. P. H. McCarthy was Grand Marshal of the parade and also President of the Day. He and Secretary O. A. Tveitmoe delivered the principal addresses of the day at Shell Mound. A feature of the Building Trades' parade was the great number of carpenters in line. As usual, the unions of this Council made a fine appearance—natty uniforms and new and handsome banners being quite prevalent.

The Labor Council departed from custom in Labor Day celebrations, and the change met with the approval of the participants. Several weeks ago the Labor Day Committee of the Labor Council decided to recommend that the celebration be held in Golden Gate Park, Chairman Will J. French, Grand Marshal Michael Casey and Secretary McCabe having gone over the ground and concluding that the advantages afforded by the people's pleasure ground for a celebration justified a departure from custom. They were assured by Superintendent MacLaren of his hearty co-operation—a promise he fulfilled to the letter. The recommendation of this committee was approved by the Labor Council, and none regret the choice made.

True to his declaration that the parade would begin promptly at 11 o'clock, Grand Marshal Michael Casey gave the signal to start at the hour fixed, he and his aides—Will J. French of the Typographical Union and Fred Zimmerman of the Butchers' Union—leading.

The route followed was from Baker street, south of the Panhandle, through the park to the Stadium. The splendid park roads and the shade afforded by the trees combined to make the long march to the Stadium comparatively comfortable. Thousands of spectators lined the roadway for the entire distance, while many other thousands walked to the Stadium to witness the exercises and sports.

The parade was divided into five divisions. The City Front Federation led, and was followed in the order given by the Provision Trades Council, the Iron Trades Council, the Miscellaneous Division, and the Allied Printing Trades Council.

The first division was under the marshalship of A. C. Holmes, Andrew Brandt, Robert Talfor, J. D. Talfor and George Comstock. In the van was the Riggers' Protective Union with a new banner and an American flag and a carriage containing aged members, all wearing dark clothes and gray hats.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 85, followed, and made a good showing, the men wearing distinctive badges and American flags were carried.

The Shipwrights and Joiners of Oakland, with banner and large American flags, came next.

The Riggers and Stevedores were preceded by a band. A new banner contained the information that the union was organized in 1853. A second section

of the union was preceded by a drum corps.

The Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 77, made a fine showing. On a float, gaily decorated with the national colors, and drawn by six handsome black horses, was installed a donkey engine and pile driver in operation.

Preceding the second division was a carriage containing Judge James G. Maguire, the orator of the day, accompanied by J. K. Jones and James Bowlan of the Labor Day Committee.

The Provision Trades Council division was marshaled by J. E. Vera of the Bartenders, assisted by Miss Edith Reynolds of the Waitresses and M. E. Decker of the Milk Wagon Drivers.

The three unions of Brewery Workmen headed the division, and made a good showing, both in point of numbers and in appearance. The first of these organizations was Brewery Workmen, No. 7, followed by Beer Bottlers, No. 293, and then came Beer Wagon Drivers, No. 227. Handsome badges, and uniform hats decorated with wreaths of hop vines, distinguished this section.

A band preceded Sugar Workers, No. 10,519. The men wore handsome badges and carried canes.

The Milk Wagon Drivers were represented by a delegation on three delivery wagons loaded with milk cans bearing the label of the Milkers' Union.

The Iron Trades Council unions comprised the next division, J. W. Sweeney of the Pattern Makers acting as Marshal, with T. A. Reardon and William Clinton as aides.

The division was headed by a band, which preceded Iron Molders, No. 164. This union turned out strong, and the men in line presented a fine appearance.

Golden West Lodge, Machinists' Auxiliary, attracted considerable attention. The boys had a fine banner, on a bicycle carriage, and their appearance in working uniforms was decidedly creditable.

The Pattern Makers' Association, next in line, also made a creditable showing.

The Blacksmiths and Helpers, in black shirts and caps, white ties and leather aprons, were headed by boys carrying a small anvil. The organization presented a fine appearance and was highly complimented.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders preceded Electrical Workers, No. 151. The latter had a float, decorated with the national colors, on which was placed a derrick illustrative of the linemen's work.

The Marshal of the Miscellaneous division was J. J. Breslin of the Gas Workers, his aides being J. A. McPherson of the Horseshoers and M. A. Tobin of the Gas Workers.

This division was headed by the Horseshoers, which, in the opinion of many, made the finest appearance of any of the organizations in line. The men were uniformed in black caps, blue shirts, bearing an embroidered horseshoe in white, and wore red, white and blue aprons with a silver fringe. Another feature was a float drawn by six black horses, containing a forge at which P. Herlihy, T. Lynch and M. Hagan turned out souvenir horseshoes. Another feature of the float was a beautiful white pony, in charge of Apprentice M. Steele.

The Barbers came next, and made a very creditable showing.

Instead of the orthodox banner, the union was led by four members carrying barber poles.

The Gas Workers wore white hats and turned out in goodly numbers.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410, and Retail Clerks, No. 432, were preceded by a float containing a mammoth clock, the hands being set at six o'clock. On the sides appeared "Don't buy after 6 p. m.," and "All Union Stores close at 6." The clock contained a bell, on which at intervals six strokes were tolled. The float attracted admiring attention, as did the members of the two unions in their uniforms of white caps, each carrying a pennant bearing the words "Six o'clock."

The Street Carmen, about 1,500 strong, was the next union in line, and was preceded by a handsome floral float. The Carmen had previously marched through the downtown streets, receiving an ovation all along the line. Dolores Parlor Drum Corps accompanied the Carmen.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, uniformed in gray hats and handsome badges, turned out strong. The men carried canes.

The Ice Wagon Drivers came next—a sturdy lot that attracted much attention.

The Metal Polishers followed, with the Pavers, and then Rammermen No. 26, each organization making a creditable showing.

The Bootblacks closed the division, and although the number in line was small, the men attracted considerable attention.

The Union of the Allied Printing Trades Council formed the last division, which was marshaled by Andrew J. Gallagher, Miss Annie Drollett and Frank Lightfoot acting as aids.

Following the band came Typographical Union, No. 21, its banner, on a bicycle carriage, being the handsomest in the entire parade. The members of all the unions in this division, over 1,500 in number, wore red badges containing a medallion inscribed with the words "Eight Hours." All carried small American flags.

Following the printers came the following unions: Printing Pressmen, No. 24; Book Binders, No. 31; Photo Engravers; Web Pressmen; Stereotypers and Electrotypes; Press Feeders and Assistants; Bindery Women, No. 125. The latter were in a carryall, but shortly before reaching the Stadium took their place in line. They were attractively dressed in white and were the only women in the parade.

### AT THE STADIUM.

On arriving at the Stadium a unique counter-march was made and the unions disbanded.

After a short intermission, during which the band entertained the great crowd with inspiring music, Will J. French, Chairman of the Labor Day Committee, opened the literary exercises with a short but forceful speech which was generously applauded. Concluding, he introduced Andrew J. Gallagher as President of the Day.

### JUDGE MAGUIRE'S ADDRESS.

Ex-Congressman James G. Maguire, the orator of the day, was introduced by President Gallagher. He said in part:

"The San Francisco Trades and Labor unions

(Continued on Page Eight)



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held August 30, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:22 p. m., Vice-President Alexander in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Beer Drivers, Chas. Hiller, vice F. E. Campbell. Pile Drivers, W. B. Maze, J. J. Short, A. H. Taylor, Edw. Burnham. Pattern Makers, J. W. Sweeney, vice Geo. E. Pleasant. Butchers, Geo. Johnson, vice Al. Hooper; delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From Wm. P. McCabe, thanking Council for the courtesy shown him while sick. Referred to Executive Committee—From the Milkmen's Union, requesting the Council to levy a boycott against the Guadalupe Dairy. From Typographical Union No. 21, requesting the Council to levy a boycott against the Ringling Bros.' circus. From the Cemetery Employees, stating that one of their members employed by the Cypress Lawn Cemetery who caused difficulty before, has repeated his former action. Referred to General Strike Committee—From Ship Joiners Union No. 21, requesting that they be furnished with a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the moneys donated to the Carmen's strike. Communication from Grand President McNulty of the Electrical Workers, requesting the Council to unseat the delegates of Local No. 151 and seat the delegates from No. 564 of the I. B. E. W. On motion action on the communication was postponed for one week. From Andrew Furuseth, tendering his resignation as a member of the General Strike Committee. On motion the resignation was accepted and the Council tendered Delegate Furuseth a vote of thanks for his efforts while a member of that committee. From the A. F. of L., stating that the Council was in arrears for per capita tax for May, June and July.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Musicians—Business dull; Machinists—Business good; donated \$1,000 to strike fund. Metal Polishers—Business good. Milkmen—Business good. Clerks No. 432—Donated \$50 to strike fund. Telegraphers—Strike still on against the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies, and request the local unions to furnish whatever financial assistance they can. On motion the Council went into executive session. Cooks—Stated that they had donated \$50 to Telegraphers. Delegate Sweeney reported for the Iron Trades Council with reference to the action of Local No. 25 of the Boilermakers. Steam Fitters—Stated that they would stand by the Iron Trades Council. Press Feeders—Reported that they had assessed their members 25 cents per week during the life of the car strike. Pavers—Business poor. Carriage and Wagon Workers—Business good. Upholsterers—Business fair; had failed to settle difficulty with the McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co. Bakers No. 24—Will not parade on Labor Day owing to working conditions. Carmen—Reported general conditions unchanged; express thanks to the Iron Trades Council for efforts in their behalf. Barbers—Report that there are many non-union shops in the city; all union shops will close on Labor Day.

The following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The company formerly operating the Geary, Park and Ocean street railway line is seeking to have the City and County of San Francisco grant it permission to run cars upon the old route during the pleasure of the municipality; and

"WHEREAS, The convenience of the people will be served by the running of cars pending the re-letting of contract for the construction of a municipal railway line in lieu of the line hitherto privately owned; and

"WHEREAS, The public authorities of said city and county should serve the convenience of the public, provided this can be done on just terms; and

"WHEREAS, just terms should include reasonable provision that employees on such line shall not be overworked or underpaid, but shall be as fairly treated in the essentials of wages and hours as though the city and county were itself operating the

railway, which as matters stand cannot be operated except under conditions acceptable to the municipality; and

"WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco is committed to the eight-hour work day and to wage rates making in the case of street railway employees \$3 per diem a moderate wage; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, that the Board of Supervisors of said city and county be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to permit the running of cars on said line, with the express condition in addition to such other conditions as may be deemed necessary by the city, that said company shall establish the eight-hour day on said line and pay its platform and other railway employees not less per day than \$3; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent said Board of Supervisors, the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, said company and the press."

Regularly moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed to appear before the Board of Supervisors and advocate the adoption of a provision in the Geary street permit requiring the company to pay its platform men \$3 for an 8-hour day. The following delegates were appointed: A. Furuseth, Geo. W. Bell, J. W. Sweeney, Will J. French and G. B. Benham.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1—That the Secretary communicate with the Portland Federated Trades Council for information regarding the products of the Alvers Bros. in that city. Report of committee adopted.

NEW BUSINESS—Regularly moved and seconded that action on the request for a boycott against the McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company be deferred one week; motion lost. On motion of Delegate Walsh the Council rose from executive session.

Regularly moved and seconded, that a boycott be levied on the McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company; the chair ruled the motion out of order. The decision of the chair appealed from; 45 ayes, 20 nays; the chair sustained. Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to interview Mr. McRoskey, in conjunction with the Upholsterers; motion carried. The following delegates were appointed: H. M. Alexander, Geo. W. Bell, Will J. French and A. J. Gallagher.

Moved and seconded that the General Strike Committee be instructed to finance the Telegraphers strike. Amended, that the representatives of this Council be instructed to recommend to the General Strike Committee that the Telegraphers' strike be financed. Moved to lay matter on the table; motion to lay on table lost. Amendment carried.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on the bills and they were ordered paid.

RECEIPTS—Jewelry Workers, \$4; Water Workers, \$4; Musicians, \$42; Pile Drivers, \$6; Waitresses, \$6; Ship Joiners, \$4; Ladies Tailors, \$4; Soda Water Bottlers, \$2; Paste Makers, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Freight Handlers, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$8; Mailers, \$4; Grocery Clerks, \$2. Total, \$98.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; American Federation of Labor, \$5; horse and buggy, \$18; Financial Secretary, \$15; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$10. Total \$98.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

GEO. W. BELL, Secretary pro tem.

The United Mine Workers have agreed to withdraw the demand for an eight-hour day in the Washington mines figured from the time of entering the shaft to time of leaving the mines, and in turn the operators have agreed to recognize an eight-hour day for all classes of mine-workers.

Deliveries of meat from local packing houses were completely stopped at New York on August 23 by a strike of the 400 wagon drivers.

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BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Passing through the office of a big manufacturing concern the other day, I noticed the photograph of an old man hanging near the door, evidently for the purpose of giving it prominent display. Curious to know why he was thus honored, I stepped a bit closer and read the legend which was typewritten upon the margin just beneath the picture. It read something like this:

*John Jones,*

Oldest employe in this factory. Born in Wales, Jan. 14, 1833. Entered our employ Feb. 13, 1846. **He never Went Out on Strike.**

I confess that I read the last clause with mingling emotions. It was a fine thing to have been in the employ of that concern for 61 years, for it was an honored firm, standing without a peer in the manufacture of a product which was helping to make men better and wiser. It was good to have the firm show its appreciation of a man who had been so long a time with them. But, I thought, is that the best that could be said for this old man? "*He never went out on strike.*" Well, it may be that he never had occasion to strike. Of course, the fact that this was the one thing in that working-man's life that impressed the firm indicated how sensitive its members were on the subject of strikes. But there were other men in their employ who had gone out on strike, and who were nevertheless skilled, productive, honest workmen. They were clean-cut, clear-headed, clever-minded American citizens, who believed in themselves and, as a general proposition, in the firm which gave them employment, even though they did go out on strike when a general demand was being made throughout the country for better conditions. It's bad business—this matter of striking. It's very much like Sherman's definition of war. But sometimes it seems necessary. Frequently it is the only way to get what men really deserve. The method is very old. To protest against unfair conditions is the right of every man. God sent Moses and Aaron to take charge of one of the biggest strikes in history. The government called out the militia, but it came out all right in the end because it was a just strike against intolerable conditions. There have been such strikes since the flight from Egypt through the Red Sea. They were not in charge of men like Moses—that is, they were not commissioned in just the same way—they were just ordinary labor leaders, but their cause was pretty nearly as honorable. "*He never went out on strike.*" That could never be said about Moses. But perhaps this would not make him feel very sorry. He had done some other things of which he might well be proud, in spite of this humiliating fact.

**WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.**

The meeting of the Auxiliary held on August 26 at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Rutherford in Mill Valley was voted a great success and the members who failed to attend missed a treat. Two new members were enrolled, Mrs. Bert Payne of Mill Valley and Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell of San Francisco, who highly appreciated the initiation ceremonies.

The next regular meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. L. A. Bickell, 4880 Cherry street, Oakland, on Monday, September 16th. The members are requested to meet at the Ferry Building, foot of Market street at 12:30 p. m. A full attendance requested as important business must be attended to. Dues and per capita tax have been resumed and may be sent by postal money order to the Secretary-Treasurer by members finding it impossible to attend the meetings.

The Japanese grape-pickers appear to have secured complete control of that work in the northern part of San Joaquin County, Cal., and the vineyardists have been compelled to submit for this season at least. Wages have been increased from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day.

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**PRIMARY DEMANDS OF LABOR.**

DR. SAMUEL G. SMITH.

It would be foolish to deny that the forces commonly known as capital and labor stand over against each other, either in open antagonism or in armed neutrality. It is sometimes stated that the labor unions constitute not more than twenty per cent of the working population, and on the other hand, the employing class constitutes a much smaller percentage, but meantime the whole public is so inextricably united with both classes that it shares in their practical debates, and suffers tremendously from any economic follies in which they may indulge.

The general public sees in the conflict only the work of huge mechanical forces; they see that capital is bulwarked with power, and supported by statutes; they see that labor has come to feel in a new way its latent power, has a new-born sense of rights, which have hitherto been denied, and in the name of the new industrial democracy is flinging banners to the breeze, which may become the symbols of revolution.

But, the forces are not mechanical, and the conflict is not material. The battle is waging between men whose intellects and hearts are involved, whose social life has been begotten by ten thousand successful struggles through uncounted thousands of years, and this organic structure which we call society is not to perish by reason of labor disputes, for it is the resultant value of history, and it is too precious to the faith and love of men. It is essential that we discover the moral and social forces which are able to control, and the economic wisdom which is sufficient to guide, in the present social emergency.

In presenting the view of what workmen want, it is quite natural that the workmen referred to should be those who belong to organized labor for organized labor is an accomplished fact. It is the organic representative of the bone and sinew of the nation. Organization has come to stay. It has a right to stay. Its voice must be heard. It is the only form of labor that has any voice. Apart from organization, labor is dumb and as weak today, as when it cowered a trembling slave beneath the lash of its master.

It is too late to recount the history of the struggle for the right of free association. The associations of workmen fought their way by the tools of revolution to peaceable recognition. There was no other course to be pursued in England, when the power to legislate was wholly in the hands of the classes.

The growth of labor unions is parallel with the growth of the modern industrial system. With the introduction of steam and machinery, the household industry and the small shop were manifestly doomed. With the development of large groups of men engaged in common service, and the loss of the old intimate contact between the employer and employed, a new state of affairs was born. This new relation could only be met by the sense of common conditions, common needs, and common rights which must of necessity come sooner or later to those engaged in common toil.

The organization of capital brought human flesh and blood face to face with an arbitrary thing, which was not an entity at all in itself, which was a creature created by the law, and which seemed to have neither soul nor compassion. The evolution of property rights has been very slow and is, practically, the history of the unfolding of juridic society. Over against this evolution of thousands of years there stands the two hundred years' development of the recognized rights of wage earners, and it is only within the last forty years that this development has been largely significant.

It is sometimes said that labor unions would be all right if they were well managed. It is absurd to expect that a form of social and industrial organization which is recent in time, and which is essentially new in function, should come into being without many and gross mistakes. It is asking too

much. Political, religious and economic organization, and every other form of human association has come up through great tribulation, and is the survival of uncounted blunders. The only thing to ask is whether the labor unions has promise of enough usefulness when it is developed to atone for the cost of its development. The legal battle for labor unions has been already fought out. They have a right to exist. The ethical battle will yet be won when they will have the respect of society, because they will be found to serve society well.

It is time to look at the matter a little more concretely. A labor union may be defined as an association of workmen joined together for economic and social improvement. There are certain and manifest uses of such associations, and they have distinctly proved their value.

Of special significance, in the first place, is the social value. The labor union makes the craft the foundation of fellowship. It unites men of various races; it overcomes differences of creed and speech. It introduces a new and fundamental principle of social organization. Those who study the structure of society from a scientific point of view are all well aware that the strength of every social order depends upon the number and strength of the social bonds.

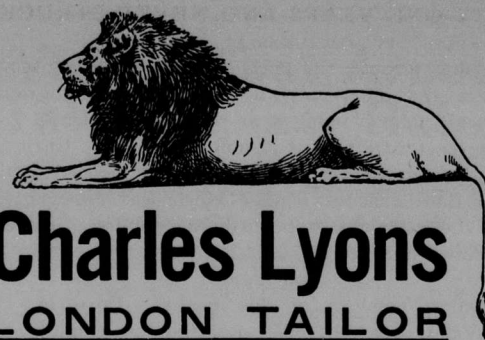
The most coherent social organization that ever existed was the ancient city-state, based upon one blood, one law, one land, one religion, one speech, one government, one history, one tradition. The American value of labor unions is tremendous because our adverse social elements are not sufficiently said to be the greatest agency for the development in common interests. The public school may ment of the American type out of the complex race elements, but I should place as only second to the public school, the labor union. In some respects, the labor union is more efficient than the school, for while the school creates an unconscious atmosphere, the labor union furnishes men a motive for seeking with intelligence to find a common ground of faith and action.

The next value of the labor union is educational. The organization itself stands for studies on economic questions. The labor leaders are students of these questions in a direct and special way, but the rank and file are compelled to be, incidentally, students, for they listen to all sorts of discussions upon questions to which they are only remotely related, and even though the economic theory that is expounded is not always sound, the same thing may be said of economic theory in many another form.

Not alone are economic facts and principles made an object of inquiry, but the labor unions afford an admirable school in the power of public speech. They are the lyceums of the people. Here among equals, men of ability come to the front and learn to express themselves with the sureness and clearness that would often put to shame associations of employers.

But, the labor organization is a form of discipline, and this is increasingly true. It used to be regarded as an engine of revolt; or an organization of agitation, but nothing is finer than the self-control of some of the labor leaders, and increasingly the labor unions not only seek to promote wise reforms, but to suppress unwise or untimely agitations.

Now, if the labor union had only social value and educational value, it would doubtless receive the endorsement of employers, and of the public generally, but, in addition, it has manifested economic value. By agitation and education, by persuasion and revolt, the labor unions have increased wages in many branches of toil, and have largely reduced the hours of labor. They have made better the economic conditions of their members, and they have done more; for, indirectly, they have raised the wages of large numbers of people not connected with the unions. By increasing the amount of wages, they have increased the power of consumption, and they have stimulated industries, and have assisted in developing commercial activity. Mr.



**Charles Lyons**  
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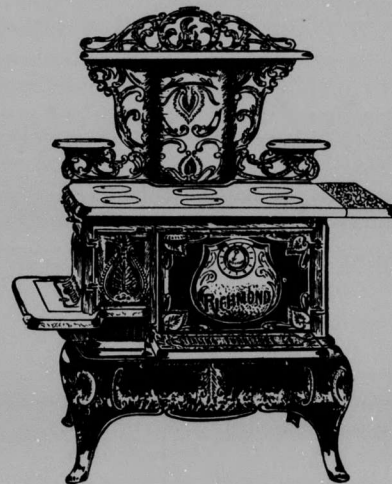
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At Sixth



James Duncan asserts that in fifteen years, the 10,000 members of the Granite Cutters' Union alone have secured an increase of more than \$32,000,000 in wages.

The labor unions have been useful in securing protective legislation. Labor unions sometimes claim that they have secured this legislation single-handed and alone, but the wise leaders know that they have been assisted, and sometimes preceded, by thoughtful and philanthropic persons in no way connected with labor unions. The fact remains that the recent years coincident with the development of the labor movement have also been marked by the passage of new laws for the protection of labor. The establishment of labor bureaus by the various States furnishes the organ for all kinds of investigation, and the channel through which wise suggestion for new legislation may flow.

Many of the investigations of labor bureaus are not only full of practical utility, but have a great deal of scientific value. Among the laws which have been secured are those to protect women and children, by denying to children under certain ages the right to labor, and by limiting the hours when women may labor, and excluding them from certain dangerous and overtaking employment. The new legislation includes factory inspection to see that these laws are enforced, that sanitary conditions prevail, and to make further suggestions of needed improvements. The doctrine of the employer's liability for injuries received in work has been entirely recast, and has compelled a federation of employers through insuring associations. These are only indications of the broad field that has been covered.

It cannot be too strongly urged that labor laws are not alone protection for the laborer, but they are also protection for the generous employer against his stingy competitor. In the struggle for existence, and in the freedom of trade which follows open markets for the purchase and sale of commodity and of labor, it is often impossible for the employer to be as generous as he is disposed to be, for he must meet the conditions imposed by the common methods of the trade in which he is engaged, both in his own city and State, and in the competing territory.

He is allowed to be as generous as he finds it possible to be only if his unwilling competitor is compelled to engage in business on the same terms. These are some of the arguments in brief for the usefulness of the labor union. In my judgment, they have not been and cannot be answered.

A deputation of New South Wales labor members interviewed Premier Carruthers recently to protest against the importation of coal miners from the United Kingdom while a large number of mine workers were out of employment in that State. The deputation produced English and Scotch newspapers containing advertisements stating that the New South Wales Government guaranteed employment at first-class wages for 3,450 farm laborers, coal miners, and others. In the course of his reply, Carruthers said the advertisements had no official status, and he promised an investigation into them.

Judge Williams, of New Zealand, has refused to grant an order to send H. Miller to prison for failing to pay a fine of £5 imposed by the Arbitration Court for taking part in the recent slaughtermen's strike. His Honor said that the law must be perfectly clear before the liberty of the subject could be interfered with; and as it certainly was not clear that the legislature intended punishment by imprisonment in such cases, he therefore dismissed the application.

White mine employes on strike in the Transvaal have appealed to the English Labor members for financial assistance and to secure the withdrawal of the troops, who are being used to overawe the strikers.

### LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

WALTER MACARTHUR IN "COAST SEAMEN'S JOURNAL."

Labor Day signalizes an epoch in the progress of mankind from barbarism to civilization. Labor Day, Independence Day and Christmas Day mark the three periods in that movement to which all forms of human activity may be referred—the movement for the establishment of equality among men.

Equality in religious and political matters may be regarded as an accomplished fact. Equality in industrial affairs remains to be achieved, but the principle of that condition is recognized and conserved by the labor movement. It is that principle which we honor by the observance of Labor Day.

In the practical, everyday work of the labor movement many things occur which are calculated to give the superficial observer an entirely erroneous impression of that movement, its objects and aspirations. Even the veteran trade-unionist may be excused if, in the heat of the fray, he loses sight of the goal and permits himself to doubt the ultimate outcome of labor's struggle toward a higher estate. Labor Day affords an annual opportunity of reviewing the field, of noting the current of events, of determining how far the present conduct of the labor movement is consistent with its great purposes.

In undertaking a review of the labor movement, we may approach the subject from either one of two sides, the practical and the ethical, the superficial and the fundamental. On the practical, or superficial side we find the labor movement apparently absorbed in the effort to achieve material objects, higher wages, a shorter workday, etc. Accompanying this effort, and expressive of it, we note the phenomena of the strike and boycott, those instrumentalities so familiar to all, and which in many minds constitute the alpha and omega of labor's resources. As already suggested, the review of the labor movement that embraces only these objects and these means is bound to fall far short of a true conception of that movement, and to lead to a conclusion entirely at odds with the real truth of the matter. The labor movement seeks the material improvement of the conditions of employment; truly and necessarily so. But that end is incidental, not fundamental; it is in reality a means rather than an end. Labor seeks to increase the proportion of its returns in the form of higher wages and a shorter workday, not so much because these things are desirable in themselves as because they are of a great moral purpose, the establishment of equality among men and in all the social relations.

To understand the labor movement, we must approach it from the ethical, or fundamental side. In other words, we must go back to the beginning of that movement in order that we may determine correctly its nature and inspiration. The search for the fundamental causes of organization among the workers carries us back to the earliest dawn of history. The superficial observer of labor history may refer to this or that period of industrial unrest, as marking the advent of the "labor question." With equal shortsightedness the solution of that question may be regarded as dependent merely upon the adjustment of this or that dispute in the industrial world. Unfortunately neither the "labor question" nor its solution can be dealt with in this fashion, with any hope of permanent results.

The student of history, including the relations of labor to society at large, finds the thread of his subject leading him back through the mists of time, until it is lost in the unrecorded period of human existence. If we would get at the real beginnings of the labor question, and of the movement designed to answer that question, we must invoke the aid of imagination with which to eke out our limited store of knowledge. If imagination be lively enough to present a picture of the first man who found himself forced for any reason at all to work for his living upon terms dictated by another, we then see the labor question as first propounded. The imagination that is vivid enough to picture this condition can have no difficulty in conceiving that state



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Woman's Home Companion, (M.)  
Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)

\*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly; Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.



of society in which the first man was joined by another similarly circumstanced as to terms of employment. Let us imagine these two men joining hands in order to force better terms from their prospective employer, and we have the inception of the labor movement, that movement which, by uniting labor, by invoking the power of organization in that particular, establishes order, creates responsibility, compels respect and makes for justice in the relations between the factors of industry.

Stated in a word, the labor question and the labor movement are as old as humanity itself. As the labor movement has existed from the earliest times as a necessity to the advancement of human relations, so it is likely to endure for all time, as a means of perpetuating the gains achieved and of inspiring humanity to higher aims.

From the origin of the labor movement, as here suggested, the struggle of the workers has assumed various forms, determined by the men and the times. Always, however, there has existed one single dominant purpose; through all the tale of labor there runs one note of longing, one refrain that brings into harmony and reconciles incidents that to the unpracticed ear signify only discord and a lack of concerted purpose. That purpose we find in the first law of human progress, namely, the desire for human equality, a law that is as persistent as the law of self-preservation. The labor movement, thus defined, is a natural movement, and will exist so long as humanity itself exists.

It has been said that Labor Day marks an epoch in the progress of mankind toward equality in all the relations of life. Let us glance briefly at the preceding epochs in that struggle. First, then, as to the epoch of religious equality. On Christmas Day the Christian world honors the establishment of equality among men in the sight of God. In pre-Christian times, as is well known, society was divided broadly into two classes, the free and the slave. In the latter class were included all who labored. The ancient slave system differed from that of more recent times chiefly in that it denied to the worker the possession of a soul. In a word, the workers of ancient times were regarded as so many beasts of burden, for whom there existed no hope here or hereafter. Those only who were born in the purple might hope for the favor of the gods; those born to labor were doomed to a life of toil and to a death that meant total extinction. The workers were denied even the poor boon of hope, hope in the ultimate triumph of justice at the hands of a just God.

The message given to the world by the Carpenter of Nazareth—the message of human equality in the sight of the Father—touched a chord in the breast of mankind that up till that time had vibrated but faintly with the sub-consciousness of truth, and aroused a veritable pean of praise for the new-found gospel of human equality. Henceforth labor might hope for a place at the seat of mercy. And with hope in the hereafter, what might not labor hope in the present or near future! No wonder “the common people heard Him gladly! No wonder the “masters, lords and rulers” of that day crucified the Savior, as one whose teachings menaced the “existing order of things!”

Christ was put to death, was buried, and rose again. The teacher was silenced, but the truth he taught lived after him and has continued on wings of fire to illuminate the world, to cheer the weary, to inspire the brave in all climes and in all times. Such is the power of truth, the truth of religious equality, once given expression and direction!

Turning to the next great epoch in human progress, that of political equality, attention centers upon the story of American Independence. The whole case of political equality is summed up in the opening words of the Declaration: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.” It has been remarked that these words constituted the first instance of the embodiment of abstract truth in a political document. If such be true, the fact but emphasizes the importance of the language

as an expression of human desire. The movement for political equality is summed up in the opening movement were centered the hopes and aspirations of humanity, because that movement expressed in concrete form the conscious or instinctive desires and determination of mankind to be free and equal in their own sight.

As with the establishment of Christianity men became equal in the sight of God, so with the establishment of political independence men became equal in the sight of government. Government of the people, by the people and for the people took the place of government by divine right. Henceforth government endures by consent of the governed, not by the mandate of kings or queens.

Thus we come to the epoch of industrial equality, that epoch the principle of which is recognized in the observance of Labor Day. Of these three great days, the Christian festival of Christmas, the day of Independence and the day of Labor, the latter is the more important in several respects. First, religious and political equality have been achieved in practical effect, so that the honors paid annually to these institutions are in the nature of gratitude for blessings already enjoyed. Industrial equality remains to be achieved. Labor Day is therefore in its nature an annual re-dedication to that principle. Again, the achievement of industrial equality if important, not only in itself, but as a necessity to the preservation of the liberties won in other spheres. Labor being the prime condition of human existence, all conditions of life must ultimately be affected by the conditions of labor. Liberty of any kind is incompatible with a state of industrial slavery. The names and forms of religious and political equality may persist when their substance has passed away, but the substance itself can only endure amid that condition which perfects and protects their essence, namely, the condition of industrial equality. The latter is the keystone which completes the arch. Without it the structure is unstable; with it is impregnable.

Religious and political equality may be won while yet industrial slavery exists, but the former condition can not long be maintained while the latter endures. To paraphrase a familiar political truth, “Man can not exist part slave and part free.” Equality must be established in all spheres, in the spiritual, in the intellectual and in the industrial spheres, or it must perish in all spheres. Labor Day is the most important of the great festivals of the year because it stands for a principle upon the maintenance of which all other human achievements depend for their perpetuation.

Under the inspiration of this day we betake ourselves to an eminence, as it were, whence we may trace the path trodden by the innumerable host of earth's toilers, from the earliest times down to the present day. Here and there the path diverges and is lost behind the mountains or beneath the morasses that beset it. Now and again the army of labor goes down to defeat and disaster, beaten by superior numbers or betrayed by false leaders. But, even as we gaze upon these scenes, the marching hosts reappear upon our view, their lines reformed, their armor buckled on anew. So everywhere throughout the long story of labor, the defeats of today perage the victories of tomorrow.

We see the gladiator Spartacus break from the arena at Capua, take to the mountains and with his army of slaves put the greatest generals of the Empire to rout in pitched battle. We see Spartacus fall covered with wounds on the banks of the Silarus. We see six thousand slaves crucified on the Appian Way “to make a Roman holiday.” Thus ended the “Servile Insurrection” in the first century before Christ. But the principle for which these men died still lives! The souls of the Roman gladiators go marching on to the music that has never been stilled since God first breathed upon the chords in the human breast.

We see the Peasant Wars of Europe and note their varying fortunes. We see the toilers of England march upon the world's greatest capital

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and dictate terms to a puissant ruler. We see the leader of the "rebellion" put to death in the hour of his triumph and his followers scattered like chaff before the wind. We see all this, and more. We see the steady, onward march of labor, which, like the rising tide, advances surely despite occasional reverses.

"Freedom's battle once begun, bequeathed from Tho' baffled off' is ever won!"

bleeding sire to son,

While it is true that the labor movement, to be properly understood, must be studied from the ethical side—that is, from the point of view of the natural law governing its existence and conduct—it is equally true that the practical, or material side of the question must be considered as in itself important. It has been stated that the most familiar features of the practical side of the labor movement, the strike and boycott, are apt to cause misunderstanding regarding the real nature of that movement. This condition arises from the common failure of press and public to understand the nature of the strike and boycott themselves and the objects for which these weapons are used. The strike is, after all, merely a cessation of work by a number of persons acting in concert. Legally and morally the strike is as justifiable as the same action by an individual. In fine, the strike is an exercise of personal liberty, the ultimate exercise of the right of the individual to give or withhold his or her labor at pleasure, which, in essence, is all that is contemplated by the term "personal liberty."

The boycott, on the other hand, is but another expression of the same principle, in this case the right to give or withhold patronage. Obviously the individual right carries with it the right of collective action as a means of giving effect to the principle itself. Taken together, the strike and the boycott are lawful, legitimate, and in certain contingencies absolutely necessary methods of enforcing respect for the claims of labor.

The misunderstanding concerning the strike and boycott and the consequent criticism to which these methods are frequently subjected arises largely from two circumstances in connection with their use. First, it is thought that strikers by withholding their labor from an employer deprive him of a thing in which he has a property right. This, of course, is a patently false process of reasoning, since it is predicated upon a negation of personal liberty. Similarly, it is contended that the boycott, by diverting the patrons of the boycotted party, deprives the latter of a property right in the patronage of the public. Both of these grounds of criticism are equally untenable, since both proceed upon a theory that is opposed to the fact of exclusive ownership and control by the individual of his or her powers of labor and patronage.

Another ground of criticism rests upon the fact that the strike incommodes the public, thus inflicting injury upon the "innocent third party." Replying to this criticism, it simply remains to be said that the fact of public inconvenience affords no ground for a charge against the strike itself; certainly it affords no justification for any attempt to prevent strikes by denying the legal or moral right of labor to adopt that recourse when forced by circumstances to do so. Again, it is to be noted that the public inconvenience complained of is one of the objects, although an incidental one, of the strike. The strike is a form of protest against injustice, a measure adopted when all methods of reason fail. Failing to make its protest felt by the employer, the only recourse of labor is to the public, to the patrons of the employer. It so happens that the public, like the employer, is too often deaf to the voice of appeal; its sympathies can only be touched by touching its pocket or, perchance, its stomach.

It remains to be said, and said emphatically, that labor is opposed to the strike and boycott, as to all other methods of force. Whatever the monetary loss to the employer, whatever the inconvenience to the public, labor suffers most by industrial warfare. Further, it may be said that labor suffers most in the

effort to avoid warfare. We repeat that labor is opposed to the strike and boycott except as a last resort. Only when that resort is forced upon labor as the only alternative of submission to intolerable and degrading conditions—only then does labor adopt the strike and boycott. To sum up, the virtue and the necessity of the strike are aptly expressed in the following words of Abraham Lincoln: "Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workingman may stop."

The defense (if such were needed) of the labor movement does not depend upon a justification of the strike or other measure of the kind. We might very well admit all that is charged against those measures, and still boast a record of good works that is far beyond the criticism even of the hypercritical. In a thousand ways the power of organization has made itself felt for the uplifting and advancement of the workers.

In the factories, the fields, the mines and on the seas the beneficent influence of the labor movement is apparent in the mitigation of the burdens of toil and in the total extinction of many evils that erstwhile bowed the back and seared the heart of labor.

Hardly a statute-book, National, State or municipal, but bears the imprint of labor's hand in legislation designed to safeguard and to elevate the moral tone of labor in all its relations—to the employer, to the public and to the country.

The labor movement, as the most effective and far-reaching form of applied Christianity, regards every man as his brother's keeper and practices that highest of moral maxims, "Bear ye one another's burdens!" The burdens of the weak and helpless have ever been the first care of the labor movement.

The women and children especially have been the objects of our solicitude in all times and under all conditions. In demanding that women shall receive pay equal to that of men where equal service is performed, and in demanding that the children shall be released from toil and afforded an opportunity of physical development in the sunlight of the fields and of intellectual culture in the schoolroom, the labor movement stands foremost among all the agencies of civilization. Had the labor movement done nothing more than thus to cherish and nurture the potentialities of human progress by safeguarding the interests of the future mothers and citizens of the race, the results would still be well worth all the cost involved.

On Labor Day the great army of labor marshals its hosts and with the insignia of the arts and crafts present itself to the world, not to challenge nor to threaten, but to cheer and teach. If any there be, who see a sinister design in the display of labor's forces, let these look to themselves and their methods for the source of their misgivings.

Let the tramp of labor shake the earth to its very center; only cowards and knaves need fear the doom of wrong and injustice!

Let the voice of labor be heard in clarion notes that cheer the toiler at his task and foretell the near approach of his day of liberation! "The Campbells are comin', hurrah, hurrah!"

Let labor organize, agitate and educate! Dispel the clouds of ignorance and usher in the day of industrial equality—the equality of labor with all other factors employed in the work of the world!

#### SEPTEMBER CONVENTIONS.

Conventions of National and International Unions will be held during the current month on the dates and places noted in the following:

September 9, Indianapolis, Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers.

September 12, Memphis, Tenn., Cement Workers.

September 12, Boston Cotton Mule Spinners.

September 16, New Orleans, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

September 16, New York City, Wood Carvers.

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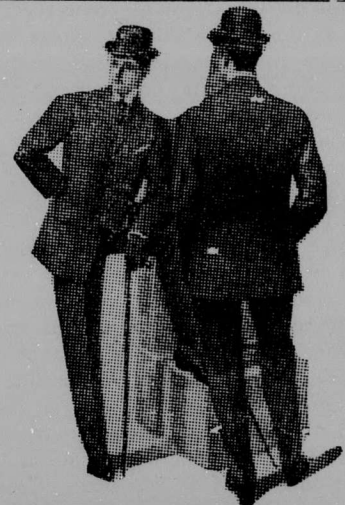
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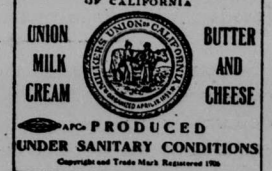
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# LABOR CLARION

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## THE GEARY-STREET RAILROAD.

The Board of Supervisors, at its session last Tuesday, adopted a resolution granting the Geary Street, Park and Ocean Railroad permission to resume operations provided the city shall be paid 10 per cent of the gross receipts monthly. It was further stipulated that the permit was to be revocable on one day's notice. The company had contended for a 5 per cent payment, but has since accepted the terms offered by the city.

While the matter was before the Supervisors an effort was made to have a provision incorporated in the resolution requiring the corporation to pay its platform men \$3 for eight hours' work daily. But two of the eighteen Supervisors—O'Neill and Tveitmo—favored this stipulation, and the company was left to act as it pleased in this matter as far as the Supervisors were concerned.

Previous to this action diligent efforts had been made to obtain from President Platt of the Geary Street Company a definite statement of his intentions with respect to the re-employment of the union carmen who ceased work last May because the company refused to grant the eight-hour day and a \$3 wage. Platt, however, refused absolutely to make the position of his company known.

A committee representing the Labor Council and the General Strike Committee appeared before the Supervisors and unsuccessfully endeavored to induce the Board to incorporate the \$3 and eight hours provision in the resolution granting the permit, a majority of the members contending that it would be unwise to "interfere" in an industrial conflict. The reasons advanced by these Supervisors for their action will not commend them to the labor unionists of San Francisco. Considering the fact that the franchise of the road has long since expired, and that the road is to be operated on sufferance, it was certainly proper for the Supervisors to act as requested.

At this writing, however, it is reported that the Mayor has insisted that the Carmen be re-employed on terms as favorable at least as those existing when they ceased work. No official notice to this effect has been received by the officers of the Street Carmen's Union, consequently the outcome is problematical at this time. The Carmen will meet next Tuesday, when definite action may be taken.

Secretary McCabe of the Labor Council is now convalescent, and a few days ago left for a ten days' sojourn in the country, with the expectation of returning to his work at the expiration of that time.

Suits for damages aggregating half a million dollars will be instituted against the Steel Trust and St. Louis (Mo.) County by striking miners who have been shot or imprisoned by sheriffs.

## THE LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

(Continued from Page One)

are justly recognized as being worthy to stand in the forefront of this great movement for the uplifting of mankind.

"The fact that a great strike, such as the carmen's strike, involving all of the street railroads of San Francisco, has been carried on for four months, subjecting the entire membership of your unions to the inconvenience, discomfort and hardship involved in being deprived of street-car service, the cars being run night and day, carrying such persons as choose to ride upon them during the strike, with less than a dozen attempts at violent interference, and these isolated cases of individual initiative, none of them amounting to riot, the only really serious disturbance being caused by the accident of running one of the cars through an open switch into the yard where non-union workmen were congregated and causing them, by mistake, to fire several volleys of pistol shots among the non-combatant spectators upon the street, is a record which it would have been impossible for the labor unions of twenty-five years ago to have made, because the lack of discipline among their membership at that time was such that they could not possibly have controlled their members and sympathizers in any such manner. This is an evidence of intellectual development upon which union labor is to be universally congratulated.

"You cannot stay the movement which is now agitating the civilized world upon this subject. If misguided wealth should succeed in destroying every labor union in the world tomorrow, its attempt to take advantage of unprotected labor would within six months be met with just as powerful resistance as now confronts it. You may keep the people of many succeeding generations in slavery or serfdom or under conditions of injustice, but you can never put them back under such conditions when they have once tasted justice or a condition approximating justice.

"It would be inappropriate for me here to discuss in detail the objections that are made, some of which are deserving of serious attention, to the practices and methods of union labor in conducting its industrial warfare. Whether labor is justified in demanding the closed shop as a condition of temporary industrial peace is one of expediency, to be determined only by a consideration of the necessity for it and the advantage which it secures in attaining the general end. In the abstract it is a violation of that individual freedom for which the democracy of the world has stood since the beginning of its development. Yet, as a believer in that democracy, I have always taken the position that, if the exigency of the struggle for justice created by the pressure of monopoly makes it necessary or expedient, it is justified, as greater invasions of individual rights are justified by the exigencies of war or of lesser struggles. Under an industrial system controlled by monopoly, it must be remembered that there is now no individual freedom of contract; that the individual man is excluded by monopoly from the conditions of personal independence, which exclusion makes it possible for him to refuse to enter into unsatisfactory labor contracts. The demand for the open shop is not a contention for the personal freedom of the individual laborer, but a contention, rather, for the full application of the law of supply and demand to the labor market, in which monopoly controls the supply and limits the demand unnaturally."

## PRESIDENT GALLAGHER'S ADDRESS.

Chairman French introduced President Andrew J. Gallagher of the Labor Council as President of the Day. Mr. Gallagher spoke in part as follows:

"It would be superfluous for me to dwell at length upon the reasons for these thousands of men parading today. In every part of the country similar demonstrations are being made, and they will continue to be made every year in just this manner so long as the deplorable conditions we are suffering under now continue to exist.

"This is not the first nor will it be the last parade of this kind and with this purpose. As long as the country exists labor unions will be a part of man's life.

"In the matter of strikes, unions may meet with reverses, but we should not regard these as defeats, for they will show us the way to win future struggles. It cannot be said that any strike was ever lost, and in the past year they have been more successfully carried on than before in all parts of the country.

"The car strike has gone on for months and will go on for as many months more as is necessary to get for the carmen that justice which is their due.

"Those who assail trade unions seem unaware of the fact that if every union in the world was to be broken today employees would in six months be re-organized and demanding that protection which they deserve. California and San Francisco will

always have trade unions, and when Calhoun is gone from among us the Carmen's Union will be here as strong and aggressive as ever."

## THE SPORTS.

The sports furnished a very enjoyable feature of the day's program at the Stadium. The Park Amateur Driving Club held a matinee meet on the speedway encircling the Stadium, and thousands of spectators witnessed a number of lively contests between crack harness horses.

The baseball game between the Printers and Cigar Makers excited the keen interest of a goodly number of spectators. The Cigar Makers' nine succeeded in carrying off the trophy—a handsome silver loving cup.

The track events were held under the auspices of the Pacific Amateur Athletic Association, and many of the cracks of the several amateur athletic clubs competed. Little Garcia of the Olympic Club distinguished himself in the running events, winning the three-mile race and coming second in the mile event. He then ran two laps in the relay race. Following are the results in the track events:

100-yard dash—First heat won by Block, Webster Club; second, Read, Lowell High School; third, Baumbaugh, Wilmerding School. Time 11 1-5 seconds.

Second heat won by Anderson, Olympic Club; second, Hupp, Lick; third, McRae, Lowell. Time, 10 4-5 seconds.

Third heat won by Brandstetter, Lick; second, Henderson, Lick; third, Russell, Lowell. Time, 11 seconds.

Final won by Anderson; second, Block, third Brandstetter. Time, 10 4-5 seconds.

220-yard dash—Won by McNamara, U. C.; second, Block, Webster Club; third, Read, Lowell. Time 24 1-5 seconds.

440-yard dash—Won by Kelly, Webster Club; second, McNamara, U. C.; third, Richardson, O. C. Time, 53 4-5 seconds.

600-yard dash—Won by Padilla, Lick; second, Free, Oakland; third, Newton, Lick. Time, 1:26.

880-yard dash—Won by E. F. Smith, U. C.; second, T. Smith, O. C.; third, Richardson, O. C. Time, 2:10.

One mile run—Won by Kelly, Webster Club; second, Garcia, O. C.; third, Garvin, O. C. Time 4:53.

Three-mile run—Won by Garcia, O. C.; second, Hoburg, Commercial School; third, Coffee, Zoo Athletic Club.

Relay race—Won by Lick School; second, Olympic Club.

High jump—Won by Baumbaugh, Wilmerding; second, Bressi, Lowell; third, Laine, Lowell. Height 5 feet, 6 1/2 inches.

## UNFAIR RINGLING CIRCUS.

The Ringling Circus is booked to appear in Oakland on the 8th inst., and in this city on the 13th. At the last meeting of the Labor Council the Typographical Union requested the Council to declare its intention to levy a boycott on this concern, and the request will undoubtedly receive favorable consideration this evening. The printers' complaint is based on the fact that Ringling Bros. and Coles Circuses persist in having their printing and lithographing done in non-union nine-hour shops, notwithstanding the efforts of officers of the International Typographical Union to induce these concerns to patronize union eight-hour offices.

The following paragraph relating to these people appears in a recent issue of the *Typographical Journal*.

"Ringling Brothers and the Cole circuses are still using printing and lithographing produced by unfair establishments. These shows should be given a wide berth by all friends and members of organized labor until such time as they prove themselves square by patronizing union instead of non-union printers."

A reduction recently in the forces at work on the central divisions of the Canal gave rise to the report that the Isthmian Canal Commission desired to get rid of negro laborers. When questioned Colonel Goethall declared that the rumor was without foundation.

Demand union-stamped shoes.



## A LABOR DAY REVIEW.

BY W. D. MAHON, PRESIDENT STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Time in its ceaseless flight has brought to us another Labor Day, the mile stone which has been set up by the organized workers of America to mark their progress from year to year and at which they pause as each year rolls around to review their past history and to plan and encourage each other in their struggles for the future. It is therefore appropriate and in keeping with the day that we not only review the history of the trade union movement, not alone for the year, but briefly in its entirety, and see what it has accomplished for the toiling masses of America.

## BIRTH OF TRADES UNIONS.

The trade unions had their birth in America in the century just closed. While there are some few organizations, like the tailors, who claim to have had organization as early as 1805 and 1806, the trade union movement did not take any form or attract any attention in America until about 1830, and really began its work about 1840 and, in order to realize what the trade union movement has done for the workers of America, it is necessary to look at the conditions that prevailed at the time the trade union had its birth and from that time on.

## CONDITIONS IN EARLY DAYS.

In 1840 workmen and women and children as well in all occupations in America were working in the summer time from sun-up until sun-down and by lamplight both morning and evening in the winter, averaging from 15 to 16 hours a day in summer and about 14 hours a day in winter. This was the condition, so far as hours of labor were concerned, that confronted the trades union when it came on the scene in 1840 to organize and battle for the American toiler.

Compare that condition with the 8 and 9-hour workday that now prevails in almost every craft and calling, and with the demand for an universal 8-hour workday that is being agitated throughout the nation, and then you can realize what the trade union has done in the way of reducing the hours of toil.

Next, let take a view of the wage that prevailed at the formation period of the trade unions. History tells us that the skilled workmen in this period received a maximum of about 48 cents a day and from that on down to farm workers and others of that kind who received \$2 a month. In 1835 history shows that the Baltimore weavers were receiving 65 cents a day; history shows that the bricklayers in 1840 were receiving about a dollar a day for 14 and 15 hours of work and in 1850 they were receiving \$1.75 a day.

## CONDITIONS AT PRESENT.

Compare that with the \$4.80 per day of 8 hours' work at the present time and compare the other rates of wage just spoken of with the wage rate prevailing now and we can form some idea of what the trade union has done in advancing the wage rates. And remember this, that every increase of wage that has come has been due either directly or indirectly to the efforts of the trade unions, for employers do not manage business for the purpose of increasing wage, but rather to increase dividends and profits for themselves, and the condition now prevailing is due to the efforts of the trade union.

Now, the wages and hours that have been secured are only a part of what has been accomplished by the great war waged by the organized workers. They have improved the living conditions. Time and space here will not allow a general review of that, but that condition has advanced along the same line that the hours of labor and wage have increased, but not alone has the trade union battled for wage and shortening of hours of labor, it has struggled for the improvement of the mental and moral conditions of the people as well as for their improvement financially.

## CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION.

When the trade union came on the field of action

there was not a solitary law on the statute books of either the nation or the different States protecting the toilers in any way. Children were worked in the mills at a tender age without education or other improvements. There was no free school when the trade union made its appearance to educate the children of the nation and only those who were fortunate enough to have wealthy parents could hope for an education.

One of the agitations taken up by the early trade unions was the demand for a better system of education. They continued and carried their agitation before the Legislature of Massachusetts and secured the passage of the first free school act that was given to the world, and the results have been that this agitation spread from State to State until every State adopted the free school.

## FREE SCHOOL BOOKS.

This has been followed by free school books and other improvements until to-day our free school system is looked up to and admired by every nation in the world. Thousands and thousands of children now securing the benefits of education can return their thanks for this blessing to the trade union movement of America. Not only has the results of the free school been beneficial to the American people, but the example set here is spreading to the various nations throughout the civilized world.

When the trade unions came upon the field of action, we repeat, there were no laws protecting child labor. While these laws are not as strong as we would like to have them in some States, nevertheless they are there, and thousands and thousands of children are being protected by them and assisted to an education that otherwise would not have been had, had not the trade union taken up and secured the passage of these laws.

## OTHER BENEFICIAL LEGISLATION.

Time forbids to review the various conditions that have been accomplished, but I will briefly call your attention to a number of them, all the work of the trade union:

Ventilation in all work shops; the wiping out of the truck store, where the mechanic was robbed of what little wage he did earn; the protection of the miner; protection from dangerous machinery; inspection of factories; fire escapes on factories and work shops; protection of women workers; the adoption of the Australian ballot system, and in some States the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

## CRITICS FORGET.

All of these conditions have been brought about through the efforts and struggles of the trade union, and I fear too many times forgotten by those who criticize our movement. Yes, they say these things have cost great struggles and sacrifices. This is true. Bitter struggles and strikes have been waged to secure these conditions and some of them have seemingly been lost, yet the trade union movement never halts and continues right on.

## MOVEMENT APACE WITH NATURE.

There are other critics who say that we are too slow. We admit that the movement is slow, but it keeps pace with the world's movements, for the truth is that the human family's progress down the road of time is very slow, but the trade union movement is keeping pace. While we agree that it is slow and

"Weary watching wave by wave, but yet the tide heaves onward,  
We climb like corals, grave by grave, that paves a pathway sunward,  
We are driven back for our next affray, a newer strength to borrow,  
But where our vanguard camps to-day, our rear shall rest to-morrow."

New Zealand Arbitration Court had a busy day at Wellington on May 20, dealing it out to employers for breaches of the Court's awards. No less than 22 male and female bosses of various businesses were convicted for illegal practices, and fined a total of £67, many of them having to pay costs as well.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

John Collner, pioneer printer and charter member of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, died on the first day of September. For some time his health had been poor, and the final call was not unexpected. To write of Mr. Collner's career as a unionist would give a history of the organization from its incipency under the I. T. U. He was an active member of Eureka Typographical Union in the days before August 14, 1872, the date of No. 21's charter, and was also a charter member of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society. Not only was John Collner a sterling union man, one who never shirked the work that came his way, but his disposition was such that every man was his friend. An employe of the *Examiner* for nearly thirty years, the deceased will be missed by his old associates on that paper, as well as by the printers who, while not fellow-workmen, admired him for his worth as a man and his record as a trade-unionist. The remains were interred in Holy Cross Cemetery on September 4th. The craft was well represented at the funeral. State Printer W. W. Shannon, A. F. Smith and J. J. Galvin, all ex-Presidents of No. 21, journeyed from Sacramento to show the last mark of respect to John Collner, who was carried to his last resting-place after living a useful life of sixty-five years, and who is mourned by the printers of California.

There are letters at headquarters for Sydney W. Green, C. B. Hubbard, Harry Oakes, A. B. Olds, and Isaac Taylor Hinton.

Next Wednesday night, September 11th, in the Union rooms at 312 Fourteenth Street, the Membership Committee will consider the following applications: George Buela, at trade twenty years; H. Heber, Jr., at trade twenty years; Harry A. Odell, at trade twenty years; Edward F. Desmond (apprentice membership), at trade three years; Cal Carpenter, at trade five years; C. H. Leshner, at trade six years; Bennie Cohen, at trade five years; M. Stuart Burgess (apprentice machine tender), at trade three years. Members of the Union interested should be present.

Labor Day was celebrated with considerable eclat, which is a good word! The Typographical Union's beautiful banner was the theme of favorable comment, and while there were disadvantages attending the outing in Golden Gate Park, yet the parade was well managed and the attendance excellent. No better place than the Stadium could have been selected for the countermarch and the athletic events. Judge Maguire delivered a telling oration, and showed a mastery of his subject. The baseball game between the Cigarmakers and the Typos resulted in a close victory for the smoke men. The score was 17 to 21. Certainly the Cigarmakers had the healthiest looking team imaginable! Despite the fact that Leo Michelson did the Willus Britt act from the side lines, the proper result failed to attend his vocal efforts.

Chris. Freeman of the *Recorder* is in the hospital. He has been on the sick list for some time, and an operation was performed last week. He is recovering.

R. H. Bennett of Murdock's broke his arm badly during the week. It will be several weeks before he will be able to manipulate the keyboard once more.

The picnic of the organization on September 15th is sure to be a success. Fairfax Park is looking at its best. The price of tickets for admission to the Park is twenty-five cents. Gate and game prizes will delight those who attend, for valuable selections have been made. The arrangements are now complete. All that is necessary to spend an enjoyable day is to "show" at the Ferry early on the morning of the 15th and follow the crowd.

Two thousand workers at Vickers' Sons & Maxim's shipbuilding works, near London, have gone on strike as a protest against the introduction of the obnoxious premium and bonus system.



**A VILE, CRUEL LAW.**

A law which disgraces the United States and humanity, and works dreadful hardship upon unfortunate seamen, stands upon the statute books of the United States. It should be wiped off.

This law provides that seamen deserting in an American port can be brought before the consul of their nationality and sent back to their ships in irons.

A recent case in San Francisco shows how this shameful law, unworthy of a free country, works in its application.

A foreign bark arrived in the harbor of San Francisco, manned by twenty-four Chinese sailors. They had been shipped with the agreement that they should be fed decently and treated decently by the ship captain.

The following facts were proved when these twenty-four men were arrested for deserting from the ship:

The food given them was insufficient in quantity and vile in quality. The Chinese steward, in behalf of the men, took a sample of it to the captain and told him the men couldn't eat it because it made them sick. The captain knocked him down and beat him with an iron bar.

In court in San Francisco this man displayed many wounds upon his body. Owing to lack of food the wretched Chinese were unable to do their work properly. They were beaten, manacled, kicked, had their teeth knocked out—their treatment was most villainous.

They left the ship at San Francisco and appealed to this country for protection.

The mate of the ship himself testified that he had beaten the Chinese. There was no denial of the brutality, and yet the United States Government, under the law, ordered those men taken back to their ship in irons, to be subjected to further brutality. Is this not a disgrace?

The despair of the unhappy creatures is thus de-

scribed in a matter-of-fact dispatch sent out by the Associated Press:

"A dramatic scene was enacted in United States Commissioner Heacock's courtroom yesterday when it finally dawned upon the twenty-four Chinese who deserted the ship Tolosan that on orders from Washington they would have to go back to that vessel.

"Some of the Chinese threw themselves on their knees before the Chinese vice consul and wildly implored him to save them from a voyage back to China otherwise than in their torture ship. It prostrate and beat their heads on the floor, tearing their hair in their frenzy of rage and despair.

"They were handcuffed in pairs and twelve of the most unruly were fastened together by a chain. They were marched downstairs and loaded into two express wagons, and, guarded by half a dozen Federal officers, started on their journey to the wharf.

"The Chinese were then taken aboard the Tolosan in launches. They sat stoically in the boats, but as they neared the ship many again broke out in sobs and expostulations. The officers feel very bitter against the men who had testified against them at the hearing."

It is understood, of course, that this country does not want to bring in any more Chinese, whether they be deserters, immigrants, or what not. But there is no question involved here as to the nationality of these wretched sailors. Nothing should be considered save the brutality to which they had been subjected, and to which they are now again subjected by order of this free Government.

It would have been easy to send these men back to China otherwise than in their torture ship. It would have been decent and humane to do so.

The American union of seafaring men is a strong organization; it has in Furuseth an able and powerful leader. This organization should agitate for the repeal of the shameful law that sentences mal-

treated sailors to the worst possible punishment, a return to irresponsible brutality.

The man who has been abused, starved, beaten, who can show his wounds and prove his story, ought to be protected by our laws, no matter what ship he may have deserted.

It is a mean, cheap and brutal thing to return to his tormentor, helpless and handcuffed, any man, however wretched or humble.—*Chicago Evening American.*

**"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

H. Hertz, barber shop, 16 Eleventh street.

The Milkers' Protective Union No. 8861, will give a picnic at Bricker & Russi's Gardens, 3964 Mission street, on Sunday, September 8th. Admission, 25 cents; ladies and children free. A good program of games has been arranged.

Demand union-labeled cigars and tobacco.

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## WIFE OF THE WORKINGMAN.

Many are the factors that enter into the labor question, and numerous are the persons who are being brought into the limelight because of them. We hear of the captain of industry. The newspapers all have in stock his photographs, half-tones and etchings, to be used upon the slightest provocation. We hear not a little of the labor leader—the walking delegate—and sometimes even his picture is printed. Then we learn of the “ordinary workingman, and we are told that the prosperity of our country rests with him. Once in a while, when he is making a fight for what he considers to be his rights, somebody will champion his cause, and really stand by him.

But in all this discussion, what about the workingman's wife? How often is her picture used by the newspapers? How often is she mentioned when the struggles and the trials of her husband are being exploited? What credit does she receive when the victory is won?

Frankly, I wonder sometimes how it is that many of them do not become insane, as I think of the awful monotony of their lives. The average workingman's life is dull enough. We'll take that for granted. But his life, as compared with his wife's, is full of variety and good cheer. She spends most of her time within the confines of her kitchen, surrounded by four dull walls. She rarely sees an inspiring face, and she gets mighty little credit for her faithfulness—even from her husband. Not that he isn't grateful, but he doesn't often think of telling her so. Usually, she hears about it when something has gone wrong. She rarely complains. She is giving her life for her family. I rarely see a workingman's wife with her bunch of little children but what I feel like crowning her with the highest honor. She deserves it. If she isn't always “up-to-date,” and if her husband cannot always talk with her about the affairs that interest him most, it is generally his fault. She is the same woman that he courted. He thought that she was “all right” then. If, in her endeavor to make a home for him, she was compelled to sacrifice, for his sake, many of the pleasures and the advantages which were hers before her marriage, more than ever should the sympathy and the help of her husband become hers.

Full of significance was the answer of a former shop girl when her friend asked her:

“Where are you working?”

“Oh,” she replied, gayly, “I'm not working—I'm married.”

She was working harder than ever—not for wages, for love's sake.

## PAT CALHOUN, “AMERICAN.”

In explanation of his refusal to meet the President of the Labor Council and the Mayor in conference, at the request of Mayor Taylor, to consider the possibility of a satisfactory ending of the Carmen's strike, Patrick Calhoun of the United Railroads declared that he would not meet a representative of the labor organizations because the conduct of the workingmen had been “un-American”!

God save the mark! Mr. Calhoun, has your conduct in San Francisco been such as would do credit to an American? Or to a man of any nationality? Is brutal oppression of employes an indication of high character? Is assault upon a smaller but upright man the stamp of true Americanism? Is the persistent effort to escape trial on indictments charging felony proof of highmindedness? And, to go back a few years, is a wrecker of railroads a better American—a more “desirable citizen”—than a poorly paid street-car employe who, not versed in high finance, attempts to raise a family, to feed and clothe his children and pay for their schoolbooks, out of the scant earnings of a laborious occupation, that his descendants may become honorable, though poor, men and women?

What, Mr. Calhoun, according to your ideas, is a fair standard for an American citizen?

And are you one?—The Star.

## ACCIDENTS AND LONG HOURS

In view of the many recent accidents on railroads as well as in other forms of hazardous labor, an article of value in pointing out the reasons given for the many catastrophes is published in a recent issue of *American Medicine*. Some years ago the Bank of England discovered that mathematical errors of the clerks were at a minimum in the early morning hours, but progressively increased as fatigue occurred. The worst time was in the late afternoon, and there was so much money loss, due to errors at that time, that, as a matter of economy, the clerks were forbidden to work after 3 p. m. The number of errors were found to be at a minimum in the early morning hours, rose slowly until noon, took a sudden drop after the mid-day rest, and then rose to a much higher point at the end of the afternoon than it was at the end of the morning's work. All this needs no explanation, says the *Medical Journal*, for the cause is self-evident, and it then proceeds:

The reduction of the hours of labor has been man's policy since prehistory, for it is natural to make the struggle for existence as easy as possible. Our trade unions are apparently wedded to the eight-hour plan, and all indications point to its final accomplishment, when they will take up a new shibboleth to make life still easier. They seem to have natural law on their side, but it is remarkable that employers do not recognize the logic of events as the Bank of England did. More work and better work, and therefore cheaper work is done when the men are fresh. Fatigued men are too expensive to hire at any price; unfortunately, no hard and fast line can be drawn. Some labor is so exhausting that two or three hours unfits the laborer for a day or two—driving the limited express, for instance. Yet intermittent labor, which does not require close or intense mental application, can be safely continued ten or twelve hours, or even longer.

The prevention of fatigue accidents can be brought about in but one way—by making them too expensive. As soon as a corporation discovers such a cause, it instinctively reduces the hours of labor, as a matter of economy. The sufferings of the laborers or the loss of life do not appeal to us as much as loss of money—an unhappy fact we have repeatedly, yet sorrowfully, mentioned. Suits should be decided in favor of the injured, and the damages placed so high that it will be cheaper to prevent—due precautions being taken to detect fraudulent claims. Nevertheless, it is a pleasure to note an increasing tendency throughout the world to reduce labor to a point where it can be done efficiently. Conditions do improve, even if the millennium is not yet in sight.

Night labor is another economic problem having a psychic basis of interest to physicians. It has been found by experience that for equal times it is not nearly so efficient as that done in daylight. In certain factories the night shifts have been discontinued because the product was poor and the cost inordinate. A return to nature was the logical result. There is also much evidence that night labor, which reverses our natural habits, is too destructive of the organism, and when it is necessary it should therefore receive a much higher wage.

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## THE STORY OF A WAITRESS.

I commenced as a waitress when I was about 22 years old; before that I was a milliner up in the North. I started in a private boarding house for \$3.50 a week. I had there fifteen hours a day, from six in the morning until nine at night. And besides waiting I had to launder all the linen for the dining room.

I worked in other places, and then married and gave up work for five years. But my husband fell sick, then his partner robbed him, the children died, and altogether we were broken up. My doctor advised me to leave Boston, because he said otherwise I would be melancholy. So then we came to New York, my husband and I, and that was five years ago.

For about a year I did nothing, but at the end of that time I found work in one of the big restaurants. They had three shifts there; a half-time one, from 10:30 in the morning to 3 in the afternoon, and one from 11:30 in the morning to 7 in the evening. And then there is what they call the 12:00 watch. I was one of those that stopped at 7:30. Take it on the whole that is one of the best places in the city for a girl to work. But there are a number of impositions. One was that we were compelled to buy from the management three white waists at a high cost, sometimes 90 cents each, when we could have bought the material and made these same waists, all three of them for 90 cents, not a bit more than 30 cents apiece. Then the laundry bills were "fierce." The waists, the three of them, cost 45 cents; three aprons, 30 cents, and the sashes 24 cents, so every week the laundry bills came to a dollar all but a cent. Another thing in that place was the way they charged us for breakage. This was fixed by the head waitress and we never could tell how she made up her mind which girl broke which dish. The charge was always too great. A dish which you could get for 5 cents or 10 cents would be charged 25 cents or more; and there was no appeal. I was there for two years and then I quit because they charged me for breakage which was not mine. But taken on the whole that was a very much better place than others. The food was good, the girls were treated well, and were allowed time to sit down during the day. We were allowed to go downstairs and sit down for half an hour, something which was a great consideration to a girl who had been steady on her feet for three or four hours. We had fifteen minutes for breakfast and half an hour for lunch, while we took our supper in our own time.

My next place was in Park Row, long hours and heavy work. The pay was \$4.00 for half time, and \$7.00 a week for full time. Full time they said was from seven to seven o'clock, but we began at 6:45, because that particular place opens up with religious service. The manager reads a couple of psalms and makes a long prayer. The walls of the place were covered with texts and practical suggestions.

"In God We Trust."

"Pork and Beans Ten Cents."

"Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself."

"Watch Your Overcoat and Hat."

A waitress who misses this prayer is fined 25 cents. There is a marble floor there and walking about on that marble floor for twelve hours is hard on the girls. No time is allowed them to sit down and rest and they only have fifteen minutes for their meals. They are fined for breakage and all fines imposed in the other restaurants are imposed here, so that during the six weeks I worked there I did not draw one full week's pay. They have fans there—big electric fans. The butter is cut into big blocks and a big lump of ice is put on each lump of butter. The fans melt the ice fast, and if a girl doesn't watch, the water from the ice will overflow the plates. Then there is a fine of 25 cents. I had been getting more and more angry all the time on account of the conditions, and when my envelope came to me on Saturday with 85 cents deducted for fines, I objected and went to the manager. Usually it wasn't any good talking, and another girl wouldn't

have dared, but I could afford to be independent and I intended to leave, so I fought with the manager for an hour, and at last I got my full week's pay, but I left the place. A girl can't make a fuss and keep her place, that is, she can't do it alone. After that for a time I took a rest, but got very tired of doing nothing, so I went back to work again. This time to a large restaurant in a department store. There are 150 waitresses there who get \$3.00 per week for working from 10:30 to 3 o'clock or \$4 a week for working from 7:30 to 5:30 o'clock. I took the long day and the four dollars. The managers tell the waitresses that this is a good place for tips, but that isn't so any more. They used to serve dinner for 39 cents, now it costs 44 cents. When it cost 39 cents a customer would give the girl 50 cents and tell her to keep the change. Now if she gets a tip at all it's only the odd penny from 44 cents, as the customer feels that she is paying quite enough for her dinner. All the fines that I have told you about before are imposed in this place, and the food given to the waitresses is unfit for any human being to eat. It is what has been left over after the customers, the cooks, the dishwashers and all others except the waitresses have been served. Sometimes it is many days old and mouldy. I have seen things done with that food that made me feel it was something good to leave alone—for instance, I have seen the dishwashers help themselves from one of the left-over plates, take a bite, throw the food back on the plate, and then that same food served to the waitresses. Often the food that is served up is spoiled and in a condition which makes it dangerous to health. The waitresses have the choice of three things—they can eat what there is, they can starve or they can steal. Some do one thing, some another. It's pretty hard to go all day long carrying good food with the smell of it always in your face, and you not to touch any. One day when I could not eat any meat I went in the kitchen and asked for French fried potatoes, and the cook took my number and complained to the manager that boiled potatoes were not good enough for me. The manager promptly took up my case and laid down to me the law—the law of that store—I don't know any other law observed there. Another grievance which the girls have is in regard to the treatment. They are quite often sworn at. If a girl breaks a dish she is sworn at, if she breaks three dishes she is discharged.

A year or two ago, I would have thought that this place where I am now was the worst possible, but the agitation which has been stirred up by reason of the effort to organize in New York a strong union of waitresses has shown me that there are others far worse off than I am. One system of restaurants in this city in addition to working its girls twelve hours a day, deduct \$1 a week from their pay for the first seven weeks and holds that against them, so that if they leave without giving a week's notice they are fined that week's pay. Nevertheless the management doesn't give the girls any week's notice when it concludes to dispense with their services. Of course this place also has the usual fines and some of its own.

Some of the restaurants where girls are now employed are altogether unfit places for them morally.

The question is sometimes asked, "Why don't waitresses go into domestic service?" Well, the waitresses are a pretty independent lot. They want their evenings and they want their Sundays. So far as I am concerned I'd sooner starve.

If those who are attempting to organize a strong union can have their way the waiting business will be put on a sound and respectable basis with tips abolished. The reason that our wages are now so low for such long hours is that we are supposed to receive so much in tips; in most cases it is not true. In any case the tip is degrading. When I accept a tip I feel that I am not the equal of the person who gives it to me. It's a bad thing. I'd never do it if I could live without it. I often

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Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th street.  
Jussatiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan street.  
Joe Pass, 2977 Mission street.  
Martin Bros., Market street.  
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.



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GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City  
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels



want to fling it back in the face of the customer who has insulted me before he gave it. We are hard-working, we earn our living, and we would like to be self-respecting.

There is a good union in Seattle where the girls get good wages and three good meals and work from 7 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. It is the same in Los Angeles, Spokane, and pretty nearly as good in St. Louis, but in San Francisco it is better than anywhere else; the employers are all as well satisfied as the girls. The union has an employment agency to which all of the restaurant keepers apply for girls.

This is the agreement between employers and employees which is actually in use in San Francisco:

First. Employer means to employ only waitresses in good standing in Waitresses' Local No. 48, except when at any time the union is unable to furnish a waitress, when the employer may hire any competent waitress; provided that such a waitress makes application to become a member of the Waitresses' Union Local No. 48, within one week after engagement.

Second. All waitresses are to be engaged through the office of Waitresses' Union Local No. 48, as the union cannot assume the responsibility for any one engaged outside its office.

Third. Six days shall constitute a week's work; each and every waitress shall have at least twenty-four (24) hours "consecutive" off each week.

Fourth. During any convention or other special occasion resulting in the arrival of a large number of visitors to the city, when more than the usual number of employees are required, a regular must substitute for herself on the seventh day of the week and shall be compensated therefor at the rate of "time and one half."

Fifth. Relief waitresses (seventh day waitresses) shall receive the same wages as the waitresses that they relieve, except in cases where permanent relief waitresses are employed at a fixed salary.

Sixth. If a waitress is required to work overtime, by request of the employer or the failure of another waitress to relieve her at the expiration of her watch, the wages for overtime shall be paid by the one causing the extra labor.

Seventh. All overtime to be paid for at the rate of "time and one half."

Eighth. All wages shall be paid weekly.

Ninth. No waitress shall suffer a reduction of wages or an increase in hours of labor on account of this agreement.

Tenth. The duly authorized representative of this union shall have the right to enter the premises of the employer to investigate the waitresses employed, and see if they wear the "monthly working button."

Eleventh. A waitress working ten hours a day should give the employer ten hours' notice; nine hours per day, nine hours' notice; six hours' per day, six hours' notice; and a lunch girl should give three hours' notice, before she quits; if not, she will be fined \$2.50 by the union.

Twelfth. Restaurants or hotels desiring to obtain the "Union House Card" may procure the same from the "Local Joint Executive Board of Hotel and Restaurant Employees," the "Union House Card" to remain the property of said board and may be removed at any time by a duly authorized representative, who shall have the right to enter the premises of the proprietor for that purpose.

The minimum wage scale shall be as follows:

Ten hours on duty within 14 hours (per week), \$10.00.

Nine hours on duty within 14 hours (per week), \$9.00.

Steady waitresses, per week, night work, \$11.00.

Any waitress working after 10 p. m. must receive the night scale, \$11.00.

Lunch waitress, 3 hours or less, 85 cents.

Dinner waitress, 3 hours or less, 85 cents.

Steady lunch and dinner waitress 5 hours or less within 10 hours, 6 days per week, \$7.00.

Extra full time, per day, \$2.00.

Extra time, 1 hour or less, 35 cents.

For all special occasions, such as holidays and conventions, per day of ten hours with two half hours off for meals, \$3.00.

For banquets, parties and weddings, to serve only four (4) hours or less, \$2.25.

To set up and serve 5 hours, \$2.75.

To set up, serve and clear off, 6 hours, \$3.00.

Special uniform, white, extra 50 cents.

All overtime for restaurants, 35 cents for one hour or less.

Sunday lunch or dinner, 3 hours or less, \$1.25.

—Ex.

The conductor was inclined to seek for sympathy: "Do you see that woman on the left hand side of the car, up near the front?" he asked the thin man on the back platform. "Yes, I see her." "The one with the dizzy hat?" "Yes." "Well, I think she's tryin' to beat me out of a fare. When I went to collect she never looked around, an' I ain't quite sure she didn't pay me before—although I'm almost positive about it. She looks to me like a woman who's be glad to stir up a fuss. I can pick 'em out as far as I can see 'em. You never spot a woman with a face like that who isn't ready to bluff her way anywhere. I wish to thunder I knew whether she had paid her fare or not." "I wouldn't worry about it any more," said the thin man. "I paid the lady's fare some time ago—she's my wife." —Ex.

## Empire Theatre

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20 Fifth St., San Francisco



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Label Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke 2853.

**Bakers**, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—J. J. Bacon, 417 Pierce St.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

**Cloth Casket Workers**—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 3111 School St., Fruitvale.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 1211 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesdays, 1411 Geary.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Jewelry Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Ladies' Tailors**—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1834 Ellis.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

**Machinists**, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Mailers**—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Mailers**—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Post Office Clerks**—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers**, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

**Telephone Operators**—Meet Tuesdays 10 a. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers**, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

**Will J. French**, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Meet 42A West Park St.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate Ave., Rooms 40-42.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

## A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workmen and workwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor:

### Food and Kindred Products.

**Bread**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

**Cigars**—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

**Flour**—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Groceries**—James Butler, New York City.

**Tobacco**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

**Whiskey**—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

### Clothing.

**Clothing**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.

**Bros.**, New York.

**Corsets**—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

**Gloves**—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

**Hats**—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Shirts and Collars**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

### Printing and Publications.

**Bookbinders**—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Printing**—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Bulletin.

### Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

**Pottery and Brick**—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.

**Cement**—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

### Machinery and Building.

**General Hardware**—Landers, Fry & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.; Ideal Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.

**Iron and Steel**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chatta-

noogo, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

**Stoves**—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

### Wood and Furniture.

**Bags**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

**Brooms and Dusters**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

**Furniture**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

**Gold Beaters**—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

**Lumber**—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

**Leather**—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**Paper**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

**Wall Paper**—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.

**Watches**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurburg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

**Wire Cloth**—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

### Miscellaneous.

**Bill Posters**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co., and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

**Hotels**—Kedington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

**Railways**—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

**Telegraphy**—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

## FIXING THE BLAME.

The three hundred million dollar slump in the market value of securities following Judge Landis' imposition of the \$29,000,000 fine on the Standard Oil Company has caused men interested in the speculative markets to try to hold some one responsible. At the outset they were inclined to blame Judge Landis for their misfortunes, but Chancellor Day of Syracuse University came to their rescue and placed the responsibility on President Roosevelt and his policies. It would appear, however, that this learned pedagogue had not looked far enough.

The very fact that stocks shrunk \$300,000,000 following Judge Landis' action, shows conclusively that values are fictitious and made so by the employment of illegal means to create them. The value of a twenty-dollar gold piece was not altered by this decision; nor the value of a single piece of real estate not owned by the trusts and illegal combinations. Values generally remained unchanged the country over. Judge Landis simply put a peg in the way of further illegal transactions of a certain kind, and these obstructed, the slump resulted. The responsibility belongs where the fine rests.

The argument that Chancellor Day presents amounts to this—that the executor of the law is more to be held responsible for the results of his execution of the law, than the violator of the law is. If this reasoning is carried out, the policeman who is compelled to shoot a murderer who resists arrest, is more reprehensible than the murderer. This is arrant nonsense and if taught at Syracuse University, should place the institution on the blacklist.

The Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard employees, of whom there are over 2,000 are not in favor of changing the system of paying from gold coin to checks, and already a large portion of the force employed at the yard have signed the circular against the check system.

Demand union-stamped shoes.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.  
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.  
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian).  
 643 Stevenson.  
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.  
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.  
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.  
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 555 Washington.  
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.  
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.  
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.  
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.  
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.  
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.  
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.  
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.  
 (153) Golden Gate Press, The, 643 Golden Gate ave.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.  
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.  
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.  
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.  
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.  
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.  
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.  
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.  
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.  
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.  
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.  
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (76) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.  
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.  
 (113) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.  
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.  
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 (50) Starkweather, Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.  
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.  
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.  
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.

- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.  
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.  
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.  
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.  
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (31) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
 (41) McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.  
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission  
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

## MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

## PAT CALHOUN'S RECORD.

Tom Watson, in his journal, comments on the career of Patrick Calhoun as follows:

It is doubtful whether any penitentiary holds a convict who is by nature more essentially a criminal than Patrick Calhoun, grandson of John C. Calhoun, the great and pure statesman of South Carolina.

Wherever and whenever you hear of Pat, the story is the same—rascality. Sometimes it is one thing, sometimes another, but rascality is the burden of the song always. He has a brother and he has a sister; and if their public statements are credible, Pat has robbed both his brother and his sister. He has had associates, allies, friends, and if the word of these be worth anything, Pat has indifferently swindled them all. At sundry times and places he has had partners; if the complaints of these partners be not mere idle breath, Pat has seldom had a partner that he did not cheat.

Taking it into his head that he would like to be a United States Senator, in order that he might grow rich upon the opportunities of his position (as per Gorman, Democrat, and Aldrich, Republican), Pat bought the support of the two grand moguls of the Farmers' Alliance—Livingston and Macune—and came down from New York to Atlanta to receive the goods.

The deal was so utterly shameful that it failed, by a hair's breadth; and Pat had to realize that the money he had paid Livingston and Macune was one of his bad investments.

Then he turned his restless mind to the Central Railroad of Georgia; and when he had finished the business, he had robbed the stockholders of several million dollars. If we had had a State administration and a public sentiment that were worth a pinch of snuff, Pat Calhoun would then have been arrested as a common thief and robber, and sent to the penitentiary where such men belong. In Georgia, however, we are such a poor-spirited lot of cravens and party slaves that we will submit to any sort of crime that is backed by a political clique and a few newspapers—hence we never lifted a finger in protest while Pat Calhoun was robbing the stockholders of the Central Railroad.

Once a rascal, always a rascal; and Pat's career of crime at length took him to San Francisco, the Paradise of commercial knavery.

Corruption being the order of the day in San

Francisco, Pat Calhoun waded into it up to his chin. Bribing the local bosses, just as he had bribed Livingston and Macune, Pat got franchise properties worth millions of dollars without having to pay a cent to the public to whom the property belonged. In this way, he was rolling in millions without ever having done a thing to earn them, excepting to buy the bosses who controlled the votes.

But the reform waves that are sweeping over the continent caught Pat in the very act. The bosses whom he had bribed squealed. Then the Grand Jury indicted Pat in fourteen different cases.

Of course he ought to be sent to the penitentiary. In fact, a man who devotes his whole life to evil, as Pat Calhoun has done, ought to be put to death. We punish with the extreme penalty of the law many a man whose crimes do less harm to society than is inflicted upon us by such persistent law-breakers as Pat Calhoun.—*Watson's Editorials.*

Thirty firemen on the Long Island Railroad ferry boats struck on August 21 for an increase in wages of \$50 to \$70 monthly. Traffic on these boats was badly hampered.

Demand union-labeled goods.

## Union Made Pants \$2 to \$5

with a guarantee—a new pair free if they don't wear

## Wallenstein and Frost

Van Ness and  
Golden Gate Aves.

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Dealer in General Hardware, Builders' Hardware and Mechanics' Tools  
 135 Fifth Street San Francisco



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McCormick Sells Hats  
**Columbia Hat Works** (Inc.)

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Hats of All Kinds Renovated  
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**LASH'S**  
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**BITTERS**  
 A PLEASANT LAXATIVE  
 NOT INTOXICATING



### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on September 2, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Mr. G. Spring of Local No. 189, Stockton, was admitted to membership on transfer. Mrs. I. Burnham submitted resignation from membership, which was accepted.

Messrs. J. M. Burke, G. W. Comfort, H. Graham, T. Hodge, E. B. Jordan, A. M. Kruekel and C. Mills have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

Word has been received by Local No. 6 that the theatrical situation in Denver, Colorado, is in an unsettled condition, and members are cautioned not to accept theatrical engagements in that jurisdiction before communicating with Secretary A. W. White, No. 216 Charles Building, Denver, Colorado.

Dues and death assessment No. 5, of total amount of \$1.75, are now due, and payable before October 1. The death assessment is 25 cents, and is levied on account of the recent death of the late member Peter Johannsen. Members that fail to pay the dues and assessment before October 1 will be suspended from rights of membership, and be charged with the constitutional delinquency fine of 50 cents.

Members are notified that the weekly strike assessment of 25 cents per member—whether resident or non-resident—unless excused therefrom by the Board of Directors, is still in effect. Payment must be made in cash to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Harry Menke, 68 Haight street.

The M. M. P. U. reoccupied its former headquarters—No. 68 Haight street—on August 31, the change from the premises occupied for the past three months proving very satisfactory to those that had experienced the previous lack of accommodation. The expected bouquet of criticism of the renovated headquarters has made its appearance and has been showered on all that have acted with authority in the alterations effected. In the main, however, be it said to the credit of reasonably-inclined members, there appears to be considerable satisfaction with the improvements and with the prospect of adequate financial return.

Ringling's Circus is on the unfair list. Don't forget. Put in every possible knock. The International Typographical Union is sponsor for the statement, and the authority is good enough for us. The union printers of the land have expended nearly four million dollars in installing the eight-hour day. The Ringling Brothers have refused to patronize eight-hour printing and fair conditions, despite the efforts of the International and other Central bodies. On another page you will read further particulars about this circus. Keep away from it, and request your friends to do likewise.

It is not illegal to send telegrams through the mails according to a ruling by United States Attorney Lyman M. Bass of Buffalo, N. Y. Efforts were made by the striking telegraphers to bring the managements of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies into court for receiving messages at the regular telegraph rates and sending them by mail.

It is reported from Denver, Colo., that John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and William D. Haywood, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, have reached a formal agreement for an interchange of cards between the two organizations.

Four hundred New South Wales miners at Brown's Duckenfield and Black Creek collieries, Newcastle district, recently gave notice to cease work in 14 days, owing to the engagement of men who had been expelled from the union for not paying arrears of union assessments.

Resist every attempt to reduce wages.

### TWO STORES

## HANSEN & ELRICK

MEN'S FURNISHERS  
AND HATTERS

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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital and Surplus . . . \$2,603,755.68  
Capital actually paid up in cash . . . 1,000,000.00  
Deposits, June 29, 1907 . . . 38,156,931.28

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

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FRANK S. JACOTT, Trust Officer

Capital paid in . . . \$1,500,000.00  
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DEPOSITS . . . 4,176,658.85

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

DON'T FORGET THAT THE DELINEATOR  
and LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are UNFAIR

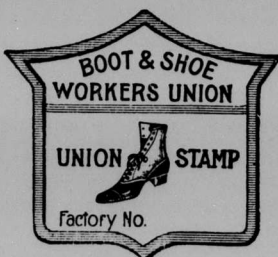
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PAID IN CAPITAL, \$2,188,162.00  
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### CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

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### Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

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FOR BEST VALUES IN

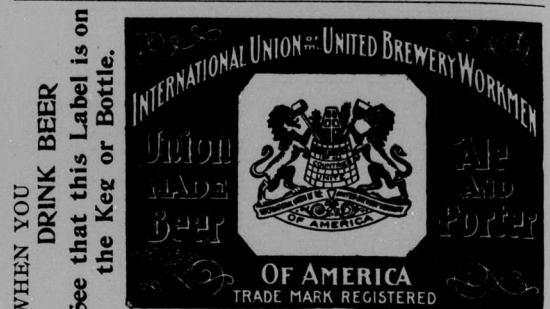
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UNION HATTERS

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Between McAllister and Fulton Sts.

PANAMA HATS \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00

The \$5.00 Grade are Going Fast  
Come In on These



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The Jefferson - - - 700 McAllister

Phone Page 1838

The Popular - - - 616 Sacramento

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DON'T BUY IT! DON'T READ IT!

### SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO. Undertakers

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

¶ We desire to thank our many patrons for their confidence in us during the strenuous preparations for the Labor Day celebration.



### WALTER N. BRUNT CO.

391 JESSIE STREET, AT FIFTH

Opposite U. S. Mint, San Francisco

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